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Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 31	Watson.....	New Orleans, La..	38	0	0	0
Aug. 1	Intrepid.....	Colon.....		14	0	(a) 0
2	Hungaria.....	Limon, Costa Rica	50	20	0	(a)
3	Hispania.....	Mobile, Ala.	21	1	0	2
4	Fort Gaines.....	do	22	0	0	0

a Not inspected.

At the request of the agent I inspected the crew and passengers and countersigned the United States consular bill of health for the German steamship *Hungaria*, bound to Limon, thence to Colon. She had 12 passengers for Colon; 11 were furnished health certificates, 1 did not apply for certificate. The American schooner *Intrepid* is in the local trade to Colon; passengers were furnished health certificates.

#### PERSIA.

##### *Report from Teheran—Cholera epidemic.*

Vice-Consul-General Tyler reports, June 16, as follows:

Cholera still prevails in Teheran and villages, although I am told with diminished violence. In Koom, Sultanabad, Hamadan and neighboring districts it continues to claim daily a good many victims, but as there was a decrease in the temperature last night, which was cooler than we have had it for some time past, we may expect conditions more favorable for its departure. The rooms in the legation and in my own house, both of which are comparatively cool, have an average during the day of about 80°.

Sunday, the 9th instant, had, I believe, the heaviest list of cases since the beginning. It probably reached between 400 and 500 during the twenty-four hours.

The only statistics we are able to procure are such as are supplied by the morgues or washhouses where the bodies are prepared for interment, but these figures do not represent the whole mortality, for where relatives have convenience and the means for making purification the preparation is made at home, and this is especially the case with women and children.

The city still remains under the influence of the panic, although the villages and summer resorts have given quite as large a percentage of fatal cases as the city.

There are not wanting symptoms that the epidemic is exhausting itself preparatory to its final disappearance.

#### PERU.

##### *Reports from Callao—Plague conditions—Measures against rats.*

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, July 12 and 14, as follows: During the week ended July 9 there were 4 new cases of plague in Lima, with 2 deaths. Seven patients were discharged as recovered.

In Lima and Callao 175 rats and 5,040 mice were trapped and killed, 14 houses were disinfected, and numerous rat holes were filled with cement. Dead rats were found in five places in Lima during the week.

INCLOSURE.

*Circular relative to enforcement of United States quarantine regulations.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Callao, Peru, ———, 1904.

*To steamship companies, agents, masters, physicians of merchant vessels, and others concerned:*

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is invited to the following requirements of the United States quarantine regulations which are to be observed in this port by vessels bound for ports in the United States and the Republic of Panama.

The bill of health should conform to that prescribed by the United States quarantine regulations, and requires a statement of the sanitary condition of passengers and crew landed at this port. In order to determine this, the inspecting officer will board the vessel on her arrival and if necessary inspect the passengers landing. At this time the crew will be inspected and the ship's manifests and bills of health from previous ports will be examined. Agents who contemplate clearing vessels for ports in the United States or the Republic of Panama are requested to notify the officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service detailed for duty at the United States consulate of the day of expected arrival of such vessels as well as the day of intended departure.

*Vessel and cargo.*

Vessels should be mechanically clean. Garbage or refuse of any kind, or the droppings of animals, should not be allowed to accumulate in a manner that will entice or form a breeding place for flies.

Household goods, personal effects, bedding and second-hand articles generally, rags and textile fabrics used in the manufacture of paper and for other purposes, feathers, human hair (unmanufactured), bristles, wool, and hides not chemically cured should not be shipped unless accompanied by a proper certificate of disinfection.

Bristles which have been boiled and wool and new feathers which have been packed in naphthalin preparatory to shipment may be shipped without further treatment.

Dry hides packed in naphthalin may be shipped as chemically cured hides.

Salted hides, green or dry, are not chemically cured hides within the meaning of this regulation.

Earth, loam, soft or porous rock should not be taken as ballast at ports infected with cholera or plague. Street sweepings, city cleanings, or anything containing organic refuse should not be taken as ballast from any port. Wherever practicable, hard-rock or clean beach-sand or sea-water ballast should be given preference.

At ports or places where plague prevails, every precaution must be taken to prevent the vessel becoming infected through the agency of rats, ants, flies, fleas, or other animals.

At such ports or places the vessel should not lie at a dock, or tie to the shore, or anchor near any place where such animals may gain access to the vessel. In case cables are led to the shore they should be freshly tarred and provided with inverted cones or such other devices as may prevent rats and other animals passing to the ship. The introduction of vermin on board the vessel from lighters and all other sources must be guarded against. In such ports sulphur fumigation should be resorted to in the holds when empty and from time to time during loading in order to destroy vermin.

Disinfection should be done by daylight and will be in accordance with the United States quarantine regulations. Usually from 300 to 800 pounds of sulphur will be required, according to the cubic capacity of the vessel. Shallow iron pots, from 20 to 30 in number, and a tub for each pot are necessary. Each pot should hold from 25 to 30 pounds of sulphur. The disinfection will include all parts of the vessel likely to carry rats or other vermin, and, until a proper sulphur furnace can be obtained this will require detention for a sufficient length of time for the necessary combustion of the sulphur.

Only such vessels as do not dock can be reasonably assured that disinfection here will, if all other regulations are complied with, exempt the vessel from disinfection at ports in the United States and Panama, provided that there is no chance for subsequent infection.

Vessels which unexpectedly receive orders to proceed to ports in the United States, and which have lain at the dock with properly constructed rat guards on all lines all of the time, with lines freshly tarred, and which have taken the other precautions enumerated in the United States quarantine regulations, will be disinfected as completely as facilities and circumstances will permit, and for the present bills of health will be issued setting forth the conditions under which the vessels lay at the dock and the measures taken for the disinfection of them. Such bills of health will not necessarily exempt the vessels from a subsequent disinfection when reaching a port in the United States or the Republic of Panama until the facilities here are such that all parts of the vessels, including cabins, steerage quarters, fore-castles, engine rooms, etc., can be disinfected to kill vermin.

Vessels which refuse to comply with the United States quarantine regulations will not be granted bills of health.

#### *Personnel.*

Crews shipped in this port must have a proper medical certificate and their dunnage must be disinfected.

There must be no communication of the crew with the shore except under supervision, and this must be by daylight. All members of the crew should be on board at night.

All cabin passengers will be required to file with the steamship company a written statement as to their exact place of residence, street and number, during the seven days immediately preceding their embarkation and when necessary should have their effects disinfected.

All steerage passengers, in addition to giving this information, will, if destined for a port in the United States or Panama, be required to present a proper medical certificate before a ticket is issued, and under no circumstances may steerage baggage or effects be received without a proper certificate or label of disinfection. All baggage should be so placed that the labels are plainly visible, as there will be an inspection of baggage prior to sailing.

Through passengers from other ports should remain on board while the vessel is in port.

A final inspection of vessel and personnel will be made by daylight just prior to sailing. Crew and passenger lists must be on board at the time of this inspection, as also all persons who desire to embark. Visitors should be dismissed from the vessel before the inspection is begun. Vessels which can not comply with the requirements of inspection and disinfection by daylight on the advertised day of sailing will be boarded at daylight on the following morning for these purposes.

Any question or condition arising which is not clearly defined in this circular and which concerns the application of the United States quarantine regulations may be referred to the officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service detailed for duty at the United States consulate, Callao.

B. J. LLOYD,  
*Assistant Surgeon,*

*U. S. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.*

Approved:

A. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,  
*U. S. Consul.*

R. DE LA OSSA,  
*Consul of Panama.*

*Measures against spread of infection in Callao.*

The infected areas, though almost in the heart of the city, were very effectually treated as follows:

1. The actual cases were removed to the lazaretto and everything in the rooms occupied by them was burned.

2. A trench about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet deep, clear of the sidewalk, was dug around each of the infected squares, and a rat-proof fence made of sheets of galvanized metal was erected in such manner that the sheets were well sunk into the ground and high enough to keep out curiosity seekers and animals.

3. The occupants were required to vacate, and as they went their effects were disinfected.

4. All of the floors were treated with chloride of lime and the lower 3 feet of the outside walls was given a coat of pitch.

5. The walls of all the rooms were washed down with a strong solution of bichloride of mercury.

6. Where there were double ceilings one floor was torn out in order to facilitate the extermination of rats.

7. All rat holes were filled with cement.

8. Everything that a rat could eat was gathered up and removed, and traps and poisoned food were distributed freely.

The houses in these two squares will be kept isolated, as they are by the animal-proof fence, until it is believed that the infection and all the rats have been exterminated, when the owners will be required to renovate completely, including the making of provisions for sunlight and air, and after this is done they will be reoccupied. The question of screening drains and sewers did not arise, as there are no such drains and sewers.

The particularly interesting feature of this work was the early erection of the rat-proof fence and the measures taken for the extermination of rats.